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### HAPPY NEW YEAR.

In another few hours the year 1910 will belong to the past. A happy new year to all! May peace and prosperity be your constant attendants!

The years are rolling by pretty fast We are living in the age of speed, and the very globe on which we dwell seems to be spinning faster than it used to formerly. At least the years seem to be shorter. A week seems but a moment. A month passes quickly and each new year comes almost as a surprise. Time is short. There are constant fluctuations and changes, and we are reminded of the end of all earthly activities and pleasures. The lesson of it all is that if we are wise, we will treasure up the precious time and make it an asset for eternity. As one writer has said: "The moments of time, like the sands of the seashore, are scattered and separate. But sand can be fused into transparent glass, even into lenses that will reveal the hidden splendor of unseen and distant stars. So may a splendid purpose, blessed of God, fuse the separate moments of life into a soul's achievement of character which shall give to these dying eyes a glimpse of the eternal and divine."

In bidding the departing year adjeu and welcoming the New one, we congratulate our fellow-men on the progress made toward a bright future. We hope that the New year will be better than the Old one has been; that there will be more peace on Earth among all classes of men; that brotherly love may gain some decisive victories over strife and contention; that the Gospel of Jesus may be more widely diffused, and that we may all feel that the Millennium is drawing near. A happy new year!

#### THE CHURCH GROWING,

At the close of the old year, the tenth of the new century, the members of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints have every reason for gratitude and joy, whether they look backward upon what has been accomplished, or forward toward the work yet to be done. Individually the Saints may have many failings and shortcomings; they may be weak in many respects and far from having reached the great ideal set before them in the revelations; many may even have fallen by the wayside; but the Church has remained true to its mission to proclaim the second advent and the establishment of the Millennial reign of the Son of God, and the presence of the Lord in the Church is manifest now as always. The Church was founded after the most glorious manifestation of the Deity ever vouchsaved to man. This was repeated in the temple at Kirtland. And that presence has never departed from the Church. Under the fostering care of the ever-present Redeemer the Church has been led through the wilderness, as Israel of old, to a land of promise. It has expanded and became established in the mountain tops, Its messengers have gone to the uttermost parts of the world. In membership the Church has increased from year to year. In intelligence and a clearer understanding of the wonderful message delivered through the Prophet Joseph it has advanced, and is still advancing. Spiritually there has also, we believe been marked progress. The Saints, as a rule, are faithful and

united, and their confidence in their Leaders as men of God is firm. The world itself testifies to the wonderful growth of the Church. There was a time when the world fondly cherished the idea that personal anpoyance of the Prophet Joseph would dispel the "illusion." But it did not. Then it was thought that mobs could destroy the Church. But mobs, though they did their worst, disappointed. Then the machinery of state governments was turned against the Church, but that, too, proved futile. The leaders of the anti-Mormon propaganda have tried the powerful machinery of the United States government, but to no avail. Today there seems to be a concerted effort to stir up foreign governments against the Church. We have met with such efforts, though feeble, in England, in Germany, in Sweden, in Norway. An anti-"Mormon" agitator in Scotland, H. P. Frece, recently got a meeting in Edinburgh to adopt a resolution calling the attention of the Home Secretary to the "proselytizing work of the agents of Mormonism in Great Britain, and asking that as Germany had forbidden the Mormon to prosecute their propaganda in Germany, so also should Great Britain and thus the anti-"Mormons" testifying to the wonderful growth of the Church. In their frantic efforts against the progress of the kingdom powerful governments of the world to lend them a hand and become persecutors, They feel, instinctively, that both individuals and mobs are

To the Latter-day Saints this is one of the signs of the time. They can see in it the fulfilment of the prophecies made concerning this work from the beginning. It should be an incentive to more falthful work for the dirfusion of truth among the children men, because those efforts are not in

needs the Church, as a leavening influence for righteousness. It needs the Church as a light to shine until the day shall dawn in justice, brotherly love and peace on earth.

#### SUCCESS TO BOTH,

Mr. George Carpenter, who today steps out of the position of city editor of the Deseret News, to engage in journalistic work elsewhere, is one of the old employes of this paper. He has been connected with the "News" since 1894. At the death of John Hanson, he accepted the position of city editor, which he has filled with efficiency and faithfulness. He leaves the "News" with the best wishes for his success by his colleagues on the staff, as well as the heads and employes of the business office and other departments of the establishment. It is generally felt that the institution, by his departure, loses an efficient worker. Those who have been most closely connected with him feel the loss of a good, congenial companion and a true friend.

Mr. Le Roy Bourne who succeeds Mr. Carpenter as city editor has been onnected with the "News" for about four years. He is a capable young an, and we feel that the "News" is to congratulated on having secured his rylees for the place.

#### TEN YEARS OF THE CENTURY.

Do centuries generally open with events that give the key to subsequent history? The nineteenth century certainly began with epoch making cataclysms caused by the Herculean exploits of Napoleon, This century, the tenth year of which is about to expire, has been ushered in with equally important changes in the general contours of history.

During the decade passed Japan has humiliated Russia and assumed the role of a first-class power. It has absorbed Corea and invaded Manchuria, Abdul Hamid has been deposed, and Turkey given a constitution, Persia and China have followed suit, and Russia has a representative assembly in embryo. The Scandinavian union has been dissolved. Finland has lost the last vestige of its autonomy. Portugal has proclaimed a republic, and Spain has engaged in a conflict with the church. These and other, events mark an epoch in history, as well as the beginning of a new century. Most important development in the direction of peace must also be noted. The organization of the world into a a large family has actually begun. A world federation is no longer only a dream. It is an ideal admittedly within reach. Statesmen are working for it and money kings are contributing millions for its promotion. Mr. Carnegie's idea is:

"Five nations co-operated in quelling the recent Chinese rescuing their representatives in Pekin. It is perfectly clear that these five nations could banish war. Suppose even three of them formed a League of Peace—inviting all League of Peace—inviting all other nations to join—and agreed that since war in any part of the civilized world affects all nations, and often seriously, no nation shall go to war, but shall refer international disputes to The Harus conference or stress white. Hague conference or other arbitral body for peaceful settlement, the League agreeing to declare non-inter-course with any nation refusing com-pliance. Imagine a nation cut off to-day from the world. The League also might reserve to itself the where non-intercourse is likely to fail or has failed to prevent war, to use the necessary force to maintain the peace, each member of the League agreeing to provide the needed forces or money in lieu thereof, in propor-tion to her population or wealth Being experimental and upon trial, it might be deemed advisable, if neces-sary, at first to agree that any member could withdraw after giving five years' notice, and that the League should dissolve five years after a ma-jority vote of all the members. fority vote of all the members. Further provisions and perhaps some adaptations would be found requisite, but the main idea is here."

Our own Country has made satisfactory progress. Its population has increased from 75,994,575 to very nearly 92,000,000; or, if the inhabitants of Alaska, Hawaii, and Porto Rico are added, to about 93,700,000. The exact number of people in the Philippine islands is not known, but a conservative estimate is 7,500,000. The total under the Stars and Stripes, then, exceeds a hundred million souls. We are still behind China, the British empire, and Russia, but a nation a hunmillion strong is a great power on

The industrial progress of the Nation has been as wonderful as the increase in population. In an interesting article on this subject in the World's Work, it is stated that the total value of manufactured products has doubled in 10 years. In 1900 it was ten hillion dollars; in 1910 it was twenty billion dollars. Our age has truly become the age of electricity. According to the magazine article referred to, in this Country there are more than thirty thousand companies, firms, individuals, and municipalities that are manufacturing electricity for one commercial purpose or another. They represent a capitalization of more than \$7,000,000,000-seven times the census figure for capital invested in the iron and steel industries. In the ten-year period the amount of pig-iron produced by the furnaces of the nation doubled from 13,000,000 tons to 26,000, 000; and the amount of finished steelproducts ran up from about 10,000,000 tons to 24,000,000. The value of cotton, silk, and woolen goods turned out by the looms of the nation increased more than half, The printed output of all the nation's presses doubled in value. The men of the nation spent on clothes about 60 per cent more in 1910 than in 1900, while their wives and daughters ran their bills for clothing to more than double the cost 10 years ago. Food products were probably worth, at market prices, near-

In aviation the ten years of the century have seen the most remarkable progress. The English Channel and the Alps have been crossed in aeroplanes. Altitudes in competition with the eagle have been reached by aviaors. Hoxsey recently soared to the height of 11.474 feet at Los Angeles, even imagination falls to foresee what Whatien may yet mean to the human

ly four-fifths as much again in 1910 as

vain, but bearing fruit. The world as in other respects? That is a ques-

tion. In some respects we have. It would not be possible to enact such scenes as the burning at the stake of a young girl for being a "witch," after a fake trial conducted by a Catholic bishop, as in the case of Joan of Arc, in 1431, but mobs are still occasionally burning negroes, without trie' in the most civilized country on Earth. Perjury is still common, on the witness stand and by officials who swear to perform duties they never mean to attend to. Thieving is about as common as ever in the history of the world. and hyprocrisy permeates society, from top to bottom, like the odor of refuse a stable. The tone of the press has not improved very much. The papers that remain true to higher ideals and endeavor to give the people information instead of excitement, truth instead of "stories," are not increasing in numbers rapidly. The divorce business is flourishing more than ever. But there is this to say, that there are signs here and there of an awakening of the public sentiment. Robbers are no longer safe behind their money bags. People are asking everywhere, "how did you get "Captains of industry" must prove their right to that title, or stand condemned in public view. This is one of the signs of a moral awakenmg May it continue; for unless the moral improvement keeps pace with dustrial and scientific advance, the rogress of which we boast will be on he road to destruction and not to salvation.

## A FEW WAR FIGURES.

The total war debt of the principal European nations amounts to \$26,517,-504,541. France owes over \$5,600,000,000 Russia, \$4,000,000,000; Great Britain, \$3,-800,000,000; German states, \$2,900,000,000, and the German empire, \$855,000,000; Italy \$2,700,000,000, and Spain, \$1,800,-000,000. Turkey, Austria-Hungary, Belgium, Denmark, Netherlands, Portugal all are loaded down with war debts. Together these nations pay an annual interest of \$1,134,296,179.

For the sake of comparison, the total indebtedness of the United States is \$1,295,147,432.04. In addition to this there is the debt created by states, counties, and cities, about 25 per cent. of which is assumed to be incurred for military purposes. These figures show the enormous price nations are paying for wars and the maintenance of peace by means of armies and navies.

The commission appointed by the legislature of Massachusetts to look into the causes of high cost of living, reported that "a most far-reaching influence in enacting, fostering, and perpetuating high prices is militarism, with its incidents of war and waste and its consequences in taxation." The commission shows in its report that in the 126 years of our national existence we have had three foreign and one civil war. They lasted but ten years. The Civil war cost about \$5,000,000,000, and

the war with Spain, \$1,165,000,000. According to the same report we have spent, since we became a republic devoted to peace, \$18,367,677,135 for milltary purposes, and \$4,951,194,216 for other activities. The money we have spent for war exceeds the gold production of the world since the discovery of America, by about three billion dollars. Prominent business men are looking into the future with anxiety. They tell us that soon men will be looking for work in vain all over the country. They warn legislators and administrators of public affairs that extravagance must cease, and that the utmost care must be exercised in public expenditures. Let there be retrenchment, then, in military expenditures. That will lower the cost of living and give the people a breathing spell.

# SUB-NORMAL CHILDREN,

The recommendations of the committee at the Utah Teachers' Association on the physical basis of education will, we believe, meet with general acquiescence, excepting, perhaps, the one which suggests the maintainance of a state institution for the feeble minded separate and apart from any other public institution; and that which aims to introduce all at once schools for the defective throughout the State.

It is very easy for a small state to overdo the provision for the dependent and sub-normal persons whom it may have within is borders. We have already found that the cost of educating a comparatively small number of deaf mutes, for example, amounts to a very considerable outlay in comparison with that which is made for the education of trained specialists say in agriculture or in teaching, for instance, who are to deal with the whole mass of the population of the state by way of instruction and training. For the separate institution for the feeble minded, an immense sum would probably be required, and while it would benefit these defective classes ,yet would it do as much good to the greatest number of the wards of the State, as it would if expended in developing higher skill on the part of those children who are well fitted to exercise it?

The second recommendation, that a law be enacted providing for the exclusion from the regular classroom of imbecile and other feeble-minded children, and at least temporarily of other children whose mental or physical condition is such as to make their presence in the regular class room seriously detrimental to their own interests, or to the interests of the other children, will not be antagonized. The third that special classes under trained teachers be organized throughout our school system for all mentally sub-normal and sluggish children, not classed as imbecile or feeble-minded; and that ungraded rooms under teachers especially qualified for such work be organized for backward children, and such other children as may need temporarily the benefit of individual instruction and help, will, we fear, meet with some decided opposition, As to the third and fourth, that provision be made for medical supervision in all of the schools of the State, both private and public, from the kindergarten to the university; and that free medical and surgical treatment be provided for such indigent and defective children as give manifest evidence of the need of such treatment, these

also seem reasonable and necessary

steps to be taken by the commonwealth. The fifth and sixth that a clinic for study and research work relating to the care and treatment of sub-normal children be established in the state university as a department of the state normal school; and that the state board of education make provision through printed instructions for the careful observation of deficient children, and by means of printed forms for the making of careful and accurate records of such observations, seem to grow naturally out of the other recommendations; and since they

would occasion but little additional expenditure, no reasonable objection, perhaps, can be raised against them. Nearly all parents, we should think, would be gratified to see this matter taken hold of and dealt with by the legislature. The number of sub-normal children is much greater than would at first be suspected. Many a home may have them, and the parents may suppose that the children are simply peculiar in one respect or another. Not a few are physically defective in the region of the pharynx and nostrils, and often the eyesight, without the defects being known to either parent or teacher. This is why there should be medical inspection and some sort of simple hygienic regulation in all schools.

This is an expenditure that no one should begrudge, because it will be repaid many times over in the efficiency of the future citizens.

The more efficient the citizen, the more powerful and the more wealthy in the State which commands his serv ices. States do not lose anything by rendering the members which compose it as efficient as possible. That would be a short sighted policy which should neglect to give to the normal child, or to those but slightly sub-normal, the power to shift for themselves, to provide for those dependent upon them, and to serve the State in any capacity whether as a private citizen or as a public official. For, besides his wealth producing capacity, in which the State is especially inverested because it can tax the wealth or income of its people. in our country each citizen exercises the ballot and so takes part in the government of State and Nation. We cannot afford, therefore, to neglect the training of those who are to furnish the wealth or who help to direct the policy for continuing the affairs of our government.

For these and other reasons the State is bound to do its best for all those whose training would yield back to it as much or more that it devotes to that purpose.

#### A RELIGIOUS TENDENCY.

The churches of the world are hardly advancing in proportion to the money collected. Small attendance at services and lack of suitable ministerial material are features causing concern in denominational circles. A few months ago this theme was taken up at a Methodist conference at Pacific Grove. Bishop Edwin Hughes, in his

annual address, said, in part: "Supplying the church with ministers is not a hit and miss matter. We must help the Lord to get men. Many men are called to preach, but refuse to go. We preach-ers must quit talking about the hard Many men are called times and the sacrifices of the ministry and talk about the bright preaching the Gospel. The future of the church depends upon the right kind depends upon the right kind of leadership."

The trouble with many of the

churches today is that they have no distinctive mission, no peculiar truth to announce with which the world is not already familiar. They have no special message. As if conscious of this fact they are turning their attention to old philosophies. Attention was called to this peculiar fact, some time ago, by Rev. Herbert Symond vicar of Christ Church Cathedral, Montreal, when he stated, in a public address, that the church did not pay enough attention to comparative study of religion. He was speaking of the Edinburgh conference on missions, on which occasion a congratulatory letter was received from the Roman Catholic Bishop of Cremona, a personal friend of Pope Pius X, in which the prelate said that he realized the significance of a gathering such as the Edinburgh confer ence was and alluded to the link of that great religious truth which binds together Christians of all denominations. Dr. Symonds added that from what he had heard and seen there he inclined to the view that not enough attention was paid by the church to the great religions of the world. He thought that it would be of deep interest to consider how the principles of Buddha and Mohammed could be woven in with those of Christ, as had been done with the philosophy of Greece. In the case of China, he said, where 400,000,000 souls were to be won, an immense benefit

That indicates a modern tendency in eligious circles. The question is of diluting Christianity and make it palatable, and then "Christianizing" the world with the mixture.

might ensue and the empire be Chris-

# LITTLE TO SHOW FOR MONEY.

We find in the Northwestern Christian Advocate an article on Methodism, in which it is pointed out that the growth of the Methodist church is inadequate to the money collected. The Advocate is a Methodist paper.

In the article referred to it is stated that the Methodist Episcopal church, during the last year, raised \$49,000,000 for all purposes. Of this sum, \$15,000,-000 went to salarles of ministers. But the increase in membership, during the year, was but 63,000, counting all both at home and abroad. That, it is pointed out, was only an average of three to a congregation, and the question is "Were the returns commensurate with our outlay of men and money?"

We have no doubt that stocktaking by most of the churches of the 'world would reveal a similar result. Some church members are growing prosperous and donations are increasing, but the growth of the churches is slow. In fact, "conversion" is the exception, Fraternal organizations and business clubs grow faster than churches. As the writer in the Advocate expresses it:

"Indeed, there seems to be a decline, And no one will seriously question the statement that unless we shall have a quickening of the spiritual life of the

upon both pulpit and pew, resulting in a widespread revival, we will not long maintain the increase in our collections. We have been assured that giving money generously would result in a deepening spiritual life in the church Alas! Such has not been the case."

If the situation in the religious world were thoroughly analyzed the cause of the trouble would be found to be complex.

In the first place, religion has not become a reality to many of its professors, and, therefore, they are not a religious force in the community. Business is a reality to some; politics to others. Some devote all their time to money-making. They study moneymaking. They measure success by money-making. They have no eye for any other "blessings" than those that can be secured by money. Others are politicians. They are giving their very soul, and their energy to politics, Religion is to them only a side issue. If they attend church they do so to keep up an appearance of respectability, but their thoughts are elsewhere. No man can successfully divide himself between two interests that each claims all his energy. No man can serve two masters. That is evident in the churches.

In the second place, the pulpit has caught the same spirit of Mammonservice to a large extent. Many ministers are in the pulpit only for the salary. They have no particular spiritual ideals, and if they have, they do not dare to follow them. They have probably, a family to support, and for the sake of the family they must keer their places and look for advancement As a consequence they cannot be over scrupulous as to whether they speak the truth, or not, if the truth is distasteful to those who pay them. And so we find ministers sacrificing truth to popularity. Imitating the "yellow press" they make their pulpits as "yellow" as possible; or, they will, if they have the necessary education and training, preach philosophy, or astronomy, or anything but the gospel of Jesus, to be well spoken of. They dare not rebuke the sins of the rich for fear of losing patronage. They dare not take the lead in reform, for fear of becoming unpopular. Of late years, what is known as

'higher criticism" has become a fad with many ministers. With parrot-like nonchalance they repeat the one-sided conclusions of all the negative critics, from Spinoza and Astrue to Eichhorn, Davidson, and Briggs, hoping to make an impression by a display of "advanced learning." But souls are not rescued from error, nor from sin, by the criticism that consigns the Bible to the class of Greek or Roman legends, or Scandianvian myths. It used to be accepted as an indisputable truth that what is prohibited in the Bible, is wrong, and that what is commanded is right. But as far as the influence of "higher criticism" goes, this is no longer so. The Bible may brand stealing, lying, killing, as sin, -but under i the rules of that "criticism" who knows but that the portions of the Bible containing commandments relating to those crimes, are forgeries? Every text must be inspected, analyzed, dissected as to its date, authorship, and circumstances under which it was written. and if it does not stand the scrutiny of the rationalistic school of critics, it must be rejected. Is it to be expected that a ministry that glories in such uncertainty can have spiritual influence? The Master spoke with authority and not as the scribes and Pharisees. Many of His professed followers in our age speak as scribes and Pharisees and not as the Master. They have even given up what little authority their predecessors used to derive from the

The churches very largely miss the mark. Our age is witnessing a gigantic struggle between different classes of the human family, for the equitable distribution of the common resources. It is witnessing a gigantic reform movement for the lightening of economic burdens, through the limitation of armaments and the eventual cessasion of all wars, and the establishment of peace on earth. It is witnessing a struggle against the wave of immorality that threatens many modern cities with the fate of the antediluvian world. Are the churches leaders in these movements? Hardly. They have missed the mark. Christianity, when it first appeared, came as new force for freedom and betterment of human conditions, as well as a spiritual system of truth. In fact, the spiritual life it imparted to its followers manifested itself in an entirely new view of life. Through Christianity men became brethren, though before they had been strangers and enemies. Through Christianity the slave was elevated to the level of the master, and woman was recognized in her sacred mission as mother, companion, friend. Through Christianity democracy conquered imperialism. Christianity, in one word, became a regenerating force in the world. Even in the so-called dark ages, the dominant church tried to direct the course of events, to some little extent, into the channels of betterment. It became the custodian of learning and literature. It gave to the world men who became inventors and discoverers. It exercised some influence for peace, as for instance in the establishment

od," by which feuds of the "truce of C and wars were lim ited to eighty days in he people some time the year, giving and similar pursuits for agriculture e churches doing today But what are th to solve the la the burdens

bor question, to lighten It taxation, to hasten on the movement for universal peace? What are they doing to stop lynchings, and to y escue the "white slaves" from onderige? What are they doing for the urification of politics and the removal from officialdom of the crime of graft? These are pertinent questions, and in the answer to them will be found the real cause of the trouble to which the article in the Advocate calls attention. Christianity, to be worth anything, must be practical. If it is practical, it is a force the influence of which is felt upon every phase of life. And if it is true Christianity its influence is more than human. It is the influence of God upon human affairs.

The good resolutions die young.

Every man may have his price but few get it.

Tomorrow is the glad new year

Aren't you glad?

When a man is a bore it doesn't augur well for his success.

There are more statesmen by trade than by natural gifts.

Even a woman with the sharpest wit

can seldom sharpen a pencil.

Ex-Banker Robin bids fair to become as famous as was Cock Robin.

No matter how often an alarm clock goes off it can always come back.

It is a poor way to solve the riddle of existence to riddle a man with bullets.

To make your last dollar go a long way, get an international money or-

If people stopped to think most of them would be arrested for obstructing

A Los Angeles newspaper has made arrangements for the delivery of its issue by aeroplane. No doubt the paper will be wafted downward "as a feather of Concord have been?

is wafted downward from an eagle in his flight."

It may be well to give the devil his due but people should see to it that nothing is due him.

Nineteen eleven doesn't sound quite

so euphonious as 1910, but it will answer every purpose.

Because he said there were incompetent teachers, the teachers regard him as the doubting Thomas. The loud laugh doesn't speak the va-

cant mind any more than does the loud tone of voice in talk. Kaiser Wilhelm is the master of six languages and the greatest army that

the world has ever seen. In its suits against various trusts why doesn't the government employ Arch Hoxsey to go after the man high-

What would Jugurtha think of Adams county, Ohio? There not only was a county for sale but purchasers were abundant

A new form of water power permit has been approved by the secretary of agriculture. It still permits water to run down hill.

If people would only air their bedrooms as much as they do their grievances, they wouldn't have so many ills to complain of.

When an Ohio father pays his son ten dollars for his vote while the ruling price is only five dollars, he is guilty

of nepotism if nothing else.

Mr. Jack Johnson is willing to fight any man in the world for thirty thousand dollars, win, lose or draw. There are hundreds of men who would be willing to fight any man in world for half that sum, and the same conditions.

The Massachusetts legislature is to be asked to pass a bill which forbids anyone not belonging to the militia or police force "to buy, hire, lease, receive, use or carry firearms" without securing a special license for that purpose. Under such a law what good would the men

# FROM THE BATTLEGROUND OF THOUGHT

If you have made Your botch of 1910, if you feel that it has been a fallure, that you have floundered and blundered and have done a lot of foolish things; if you have been gullible made imprudent investments, wasted your time and money, don't drag these ghosts over the new year line to handicap you and destroy your happiness all through the coming year. Haven't you wasted enough energy worrying over what cannot be helped? Don't let these things sap any more of your vitality, waste any more of your happiness. There is only one thing to do with biter experiences, blunders and unfortunate mistakes, or with memories that worry us and which kill our efficiency, and that is to forget them, bury them!

Orlson Swett Marden in "Success" Magazine. Many Socialists on the

Kinds of Socialism, and Collectivists at all, but men whose bond is the desire to ameliorate the condition Socialism. of the masses, by whatever steps ex-perience may recommend. In Germany for instance, the Socialists of the north are mainly Collectivists, and those of the south are largely what Socialist Party in France oward Briand has not been widely understood in the United States. The criticism of him is not that he enforced order, but that, in making soldiers of railway employes, he stretched to the breaking point a law intended only for military emergencies; and as only part of the railway employees objed his call, he put himself in the position of having ten thousand or more deserters. understood in the United States on thousand or more deserters, echnically speaking, on his hands, and being unable to punish them.

What the Government ought to have technically speaking, on his hands, and being unable to punish them. What the Government ought to have done, according to many moderate Socialists, was to have offered arbitration, and thus concentrated public opinion against the side refusing it. What Socialism is to be in the United States is as yet undetermined. Its great success in Milwaukee was made possible by the fact that Victor Berger has been always more interest. Berger has been always more interested in the next step for the general welfare than in manufacturing in advance an ultimate ideal, He accepts, in the main, the Marxian creed, but wears it lightly, and deals with the world in which he lives .-- Collier's for

December 24. Further Mr. Brandeis's brilliant Possible. St. Branders of orilliant Economy critique of American railPossible. Way operations, and his proposal to save a million dollars a day, or substantially 18 per cent of the present daily expense bill of American railways, is based on a fallow. Yet there is a proposal to save the save that the proposal to save the save that the

fallacy. Yet there truth underlying it, Yet there is a modicum of We agree with Mr. Brandels that the

We agree with Mr. Brandels that the end of economies in railway operations has not been reached, as has been pointed out in these columns at various times, nor is it likely to be. The great difficulty with railway operations at present is that the men in charge are so overburdened with routine matters that they have as a rule no time or energy to spare for the study of new means and methods the study of new means and methods of saving over those which have been long in use.

further improvement need to be studied by real efficiency engineers; but they should be men who are prac-tically experienced in actual railway operations; who know what can be done and what has been done; who know the directions in which improve-ment is possible, and who know the paths which have been tried again and again only to find the sign "No thoroughfare" posted at the end.

There ought to be a large field for the employment of railway officers of experience and initiative in such

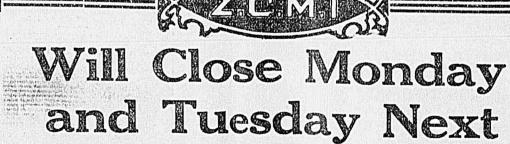
consulting engineering work .-- Engineering News.

Most of our very wealthy men started in small ways. Morgan Carnegie was a messenger boy. Rockefeller tramped boy. Rockefeller tramped the streets to get a petty clerical job, H. H. Rogers and Russel Sage were grocer's clerks. Harriman was ker's office boy. James J. Hill was a section hand, or something like that. section hand, or sometime in the But four generations of the Morgans But four generations of the purple, so to have been born in the purple, so to speak. The Morgan dynasty runs back to the days of the American revolu-tion. Joseph Morgan, after fighting in Washington's army, proceeded to lay the fortune of the house. It did not take him long to rise to the control of the chief transportation lines in Connecticut. They were nothing but stage lines, but they were worth controlling just the same. Later on he figured as one of the capitalists of the Actna Fire Insurance company of Hartford, His grandson is J. Pierpont Morgan, senior, and "Young J. P." is of course his great-grandson. Of all the multimilllonaires of our day, Morgan the elder remains the most inscrutable. All the others, Rockefeller, Harriman, Rogers and the rest have at one time or other thawed out in the presence of the newspaper and magazine men. Morgan has nover thawed out. His personality is as far removed from public scrutiny now as it was when he was the center of the whirlwind contest with Jay Gould forty years ago—Current Litera-Gould forty years ago—Current Litera-

The best single reason for For Law direct election of Senators Makers, is one often overlooked. It is that electing Senators is a demoralizing, often a corrupting business. The legislature that has a big Senatorial contest on hand is of little use for legislation. When it spends half a session choosing a Senator, it does little besides.

Gould forty years ago.—Current Literature (December).

There will be a notable series of Senatorial fights in Legislatures this winter, and at an unfortunate time. The State Legislature, as an institution, is on trial, in public opinion, for its life. It has been inefficient and expensive, and to its failures must be attributed largely the growther development. largely the growing demand for more centralization at Washington. The public expects real work from Legis-latures this winter. It wants them to ratify the income tax amendment to the Constitution; to pass enabling acts under which cities may generally adopt the commission plan of government; to place more rigorous restrictions on public service corporations; to do their share toward regulation of carriers, trusts and corporate capitalization, and generally to get into touch with the march of national progress. The Ore-gon plan of selecting Senators ought to be adopted in a dozen States this com-ing winter, and report is that initiative and referendum managements. For, notwithstanding all the remarkable achievements in economic transportation which our railways have effected, there are still many directions in which further improvement is mossible. These opportunities for "Success Magazine."



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